

## PLO offers to compensate UNRWA

BEIRUT (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Friday it had offered to compensate the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) for any supplies UNRWA has to buy because its West Beirut warehouse is blockaded. The PLO, in a statement quoted by the Palestine news agency WAFA, was replying to UNRWA allegations that PLO guards stopped supply convoys leaving its warehouse, particularly those for refugees in the Israeli-held south. The PLO statement said armed guards were posted at the store to protect it from looting. This was done at UNRWA's request, it said. "The PLO has offered to pay for whatever UNRWA needs from any source outside Beirut to feed refugees outside the city, but stressed that the principle of removing supplies from the besieged city was inadmissible," WAFA said.

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Badran returns from Romania

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned to Amman Friday at the end of a private holiday in Romania. Mr. Badran conferred in Bucharest Thursday with Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu. They discussed Jordanian-Romanian relations and ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation.

U.S. team arrives for Saudi talks

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (R) — A U.S. congressional delegation arrived here Friday for talks with Saudi Arabian leaders expected to focus on the situation in Lebanon, the Middle East situation and the Iran-Iraq war. Saudi Arabia, the sixth stop in the delegation's Middle East tour, has played a major role in drawing up an Arab peace plan for Lebanon under which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has agreed to withdraw its forces from West Beirut.

Canada offers troops for Lebanon force

OTTAWA (R) — Canada is willing to participate in a peacekeeping force in Lebanon and believes the Palestinians deserve a homeland, the Canadian government said Friday. Ron Irwin, parliamentary secretary to External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan, told the House of Commons Canada had not yet been asked to take part in such a force. But if asked and if the parties involved agreed and "it would be constructive," Canada would participate, he said. Although he did not formally commit Canada to the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians, Mr. Irwin said the government "supports a homeland" for the Palestinians. Asked for the government's position on self-determination, he said: "I think Canadians would want us to show the same compassion to Palestinians as we have traditionally shown to Israelis.

We therefore do support a homeland for Palestinians."

Royo resigns

PANAMA CITY (R) — President Aristides Royo of Panama resigned Friday and will be succeeded by Vice-President Ricardo de la Espriella, a government statement said. The surprise announcement was broadcast over radio and television but no reasons were given for Mr. Royo's resignation.

Ali to meet Mitterrand

PARIS (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali will meet French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris next Tuesday, a presidential spokeswoman said Friday. The spokeswoman declined to comment on the agenda of meeting. Thursday France and Egypt launched a joint Middle East peace initiative, placing a resolution before the U.N. Security Council linking disengagement of Israeli and Palestinian forces in Beirut with an overall Middle East peace settlement.

Chinese embassy staff shot dead in Mozambique

MAPUTO (R) — Nine members of the staff of the Chinese embassy in Maputo have been shot dead by another embassy official, the Mozambique news agency reported Friday. The official news agency said the murders took place inside the embassy building Thursday. It added that Mozambique police had sealed off the embassy, at the request of the officials there but had taken no other action. No further details were immediately available.

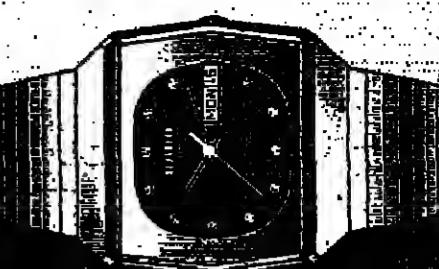
**CORRECTION**

In the headline of a page one story in Thursday's Jordan Times, Al Haram Al Sharif inadvertently appeared misspelt. The Jordan Times would like to apologize to its readers for the error.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily publication

RADIO 99



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Like a falling pack of cards an apartment block near the Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp tumbles Wednesday as Israeli forces intensified bombing attacks on the Lebanese capital (A.P. wirephoto)

## Iraq says Iranian attack repulsed

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday its forces completely crushed Iran's latest attack in the Gulf war and killed 6,409 Iranian soldiers.

The casualty figure was given by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoting a military communiqué.

The agency said Iraqi troops counter-attacked Thursday morning against an Iranian attempt to cross the border east of the Gulf port of Basra on Wednesday night.

INA said Iraqi troops destroyed 53 Iranian tanks and 32 armoured personnel carriers and captured several military vehicles in good condition. No Iraqi casualty figures were given.

The Iranian offensive was the fifth since Tehran ordered its men onto Iraqi soil on July 13, pledging to topple the Iraqi government.

Baghdad says it has beaten off all attempts by the Iranians to establish positions on its territory in the 22-month-old war and says its forces have killed at least 22,000 Iranian soldiers in 18 days of war.

## U.S. team holds 'frank talks' in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A visiting U.S. congressional delegation held "very frank" discussions with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Acting Prime Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, a member of the delegation said here Friday.

Representative Nick Rahall, Democrat, West Virginia, chairman of the delegation comprising the Paul McCloskey, Republican, California and Mary Rose Oakar, Democrat, Ohio, said in a statement to the press that the delegation's talks in Jordan dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The following is the full text of the statements made by the three representatives:

Mr. Rahall: We had a very enjoyable stay and very frank discussions with leaders in the country of Jordan during which we met yesterday with (Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Information Adnan) Abu Odeh. We met also with Crown Prince Hassan in discussions that were very frank and very enjoyable. The Crown Prince related to us his overall view of the situation both in Lebanon and in the Middle

East. Also we have heard from other Arab leaders that the problem must be addressed by the United States in terms of an overall solution.

There must be linkage between the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut and a hope of their return to their homeland in Palestine. Unless this hope is given by the United States in their policy in the Middle East then there will be no long-term comprehensive peace for which we all seek. We will be meeting with King Hussein in London enroute to the U.S. We're looking very much forward to that meeting.

Mr. McCloskey: "I'd like to say one thing if I may, that as terrible as the destruction is in Beirut, the underlying problems we learned about here and probably more serious than the Israeli presence in Lebanon is the continuous Israeli development of settlements in the West Bank because if there is to be a Palestinian homeland, it must be on the West Bank and Gaza and it's clear that Israel is taking steps to prepare for the annexation of the West Bank which would be just as harmful in the long run to a

lasting peace with the Palestinian

(Continued on page 3)

## U.S., India settle nuclear dispute

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, aiming to improve U.S.-Indian relations, have agreed to resolve a long-standing dispute over the supply of fuel for India's Tarapur nuclear power plant.

After the two leaders met at the White House on Thursday, an Indian official told reporters an agreement had been reached under which France would supply the low-grade uranium fuel the United States refuses to send to Pakistan.

In return, India would respect a 1963 agreement with the United States providing for safeguards against possible misuse of the fuel for nuclear weapons, he said.

A U.S. official described the agreement as having "significantly

enhanced the friendly relations between the two countries."

Washington-New Delhi ties have been strained for more than decade and this is Mrs. Gandhi's first visit to the United States in 11 years.

Ties were weakened by the U.S. belief that India had tilted towards the Soviet Union and Indian anger over American arms sales to Pakistan.

Earlier, the prime minister and Mr. Reagan agreed that efforts should be made to find common areas and common interests on which to build and enhance U.S.-Indian cooperation.

India also refused to sign the 1978 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. This barred new fuel supplies for the U.S.-built Tarapur plant unless India accepted full international inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

U.S. officials described the meeting in unusually glowing terms. It was "very friendly and exceedingly relaxed, informative and constructive," one of them said.

Mr. Ali in later comments to reporters urged the United States and Israel to give serious consideration to the six-point plan announced by an Arab committee meeting Thursday in Saudi Arabia.

— "The acceptance by the PLO of all U.N. resolutions concerning the Middle East and the Palestinian question, a step which was reconfirmed in Security Council discussions by the PLO representative."

The president and Mr. Ali agreed in a 45-minute White House meeting to "redouble efforts in the near future to move the peace process forward," the official told reporters.

"This is indeed a new positive step that will immensely contribute to the peace effort and that should be met with considerable consideration by Israel, the United States and all parties concerned," Mr. Ali said.

Mr. Ali said he left the White House convinced of U.S. readiness to play the leading role in seeking a settlement that ensures Palestinian rights and security.

PEKING (R) — China should use its authority to help bring about a peaceful solution in the Indochinese conflict between Vietnamese and Kampuchean, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said here Friday.

Mr. Cheysson was speaking shortly after arriving in Peking for a four-day visit aimed at improving bilateral ties.

At a banquet given in his honour by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Mr. Cheysson alluded to China's resentment at France's decision to afford financial and food aid to Vietnam.

France, he said, firmly condemned Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and would continue to support United Nations resolutions calling for the evacuation of that country.

But the minister added, France had a deep sympathy for its former colonies in Indochina, as it had for other countries linked to it by his

country.

"May the wisdom and authority of the People's Republic of China help the search for settlements which will bring peace to every region of the world, and especially to Southeast Asia," he said.

The Chinese foreign minister hailed Mr. Cheysson's visit as "an important sign of a more intense development of Sino-French friendship and cooperation."

Bilateral relations have been overshadowed this past year by the case of Li Shuang, the Chinese fiancee of a French diplomat incarcerated in a labour camp, officially for living in a foreigners' compound in Peking.

In an apparent allusion to the affair, Mr. Huang said: "The social systems of our two states and the situations in which they find themselves are not the same, their approaches and their way of acting on certain problems differ in one way or another."

## Representatives slash U.S. military bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The House of Representatives has approved a \$177 billion 1983 military spending bill, giving President Reagan less than he had sought and creating an impasse with the Senate on financing nuclear and chemical weapons.

The house Thursday approved the defense authorization bill by 290 votes to 73.

The bill earmarks more than \$2 billion for production of the powerful and accurate new MX nuclear missile. But the Senate deleted production funds earlier this year and the differing versions

must now be reconciled in a conference committee.

On the issue of chemical weapons, the house again disagreed with the Senate, slashing \$54 million the president had requested to resume production of nerve gas after a 13-year moratorium. The Senate had approved the funds.

The house also voted to finance the C-5 military transport plane the Pentagon says is vital to rush such heavy equipment as tanks to distant battlefields in support of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

Overall, the bill authorizes funding for weapons production, research and military operations next year at a level only \$6 billion below the Reagan request. In dollar terms, Mr. Reagan's military buildup, the largest in peacetime history, has not been slowed appreciably.

Approval for the MX missile came after a close vote on an amendment to cut production until a suitable plan for basing it had been developed. After intense administration lobbying, the White House won the day by only three votes, with 45 Republicans defecting.

Views on the current OAU difficulties as they see them the sources said.

One of the face-saving formulas envisaged was the holding of a special OAU summit on the Western Sahara — possibly at OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa — to try to hammer out a lasting solution of the guerrilla war between the Polisario and Morocco, which administers the territory.

Many delegates accepted that the chances of holding the current session were fading and some delegations announced they were returning home "for consultations."

Mr. Ali cited what he called "new positive developments" in the Middle East, including:

## OAU crisis deepens over Polisario

TRIPOLI (R) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Friday faced the threat of a permanent split over the Western Sahara issue, some delegates to a failed OAU ministerial meeting here said.

The session, due to begin on Monday, has been paralysed by lack of a quorum of 34 member states from a total OAU membership of 51 caused by opposition to the formal seating of the Polisario guerrillas' Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

Conference sources here said five days of intense private consultations to try to persuade non-participating countries to send delegations to Tripoli had so far

failed, despite a compromise under which Polisario delegates agreed not to attend a scheduled OAU summit on Aug. 5-8.

A group of 28 countries close to the SADR who holding repeated meetings in efforts to win some of the Polisario Front's opponents to their cause.

As envoys struggled in informal talks to work out a face-saving formula for winding up the meeting that never was, some saw in these regular consultations by Polisario backers the real threat of a permanent and formal split within the OAU.

The so-called group of 28 was Friday preparing a formal statement in which it would expand its

# British leaders say whose side they are on following Israeli invasion

Part I

AS ENUNCIATED in statements by the European Ten and in the forum of the Security Council in the policy of the British government should by now be widely known. However, statements by government ministers and by spokesmen of the Opposition parties in Parliament (particularly in the House of Commons on June 22) have received less publicity.

On June 8, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher alluded in Parliament to Britain's support for the Security Council resolution respecting Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, both of which she wished to see restored. On the question of Palestinian self-determination, she declared that: "We believe in it as a principle. It is important both for the Falklands and for the Palestinian people, and we have never hesitated to accept that.... If one demands (self-determination) for oneself, one must expect it to be applied to others."

This sentiment was echoed in the same chamber by Mr. Pym, the foreign secretary, on June 9, when he stated: "Our support for the Palestinians' right to self-determination was made clear in the Venice Declaration. The principle of self-determination is contained in the United Nations' charter. It applies equally to the people of the Falkland Islands. We have made public our position on this issue."

Mr. Douglas Hurd, the minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, a few minutes later was to clarify the chronology of hostilities in the Lebanon and to leave little doubt in the minds of those present as to who was responsible for breaking the July 1981 ceasefire: "There were no artillery or rocket attacks by the PLO across the Israel-Lebanon border between the implementation of the ceasefire in July 1981 and May 9, 1982, when the Palestinians responded to Israeli air attacks on their position in the Lebanon."

(Lord Belstead, the minister of state for foreign affairs in the House of Lords, reiterated this point on June 21):

"In the nine months or more since the establishment of the ceasefire and the Israeli air attack

on May 9, there was not a single fatality in Israel, or in Israeli occupied territory, resulting from Palestinian action originating in Lebanon."

Mr. Hurd was also to state that the British government "are doing everything that we can with the Americans, our European partners, the United Nations, and directly, to emphasise to the Israeli government that the brutal assault on the Israeli ambassador could be no justification for what has happened since, and that it must be right for Israel, in its own interests as well as in the interests of everyone else, to comply with the Security Council's resolutions on this subject."

The European Ten condemned the Israeli invasion on June 9 as: "A flagrant violation of international law and of the most basic humanitarian principles," and on June 14 the Belgian presidency, on behalf of Ten, proceeded to seek the following assurances from the Israeli Government:

1. That the government of Israel will apply the relevant Geneva Conventions, especially as regards prisoners.

2. That it will admit international relief organisations to the territory which its forces have occupied, and will facilitate their work.

3. That it will similarly admit and give normal facilities to representatives of the media.

4. That it recognises both the sovereign state of Lebanon and the international frontier between Lebanon and Israel.

5. That it has no wish to annex or occupy any part of the territory of Lebanon.

6. That it will not interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

7. It will co-operate fully with the secretary general of the U.N. in all the areas on his responsibility.

8. It has no hostile intentions towards the Palestinian people.

9. It has no aggressive intention towards neighbouring countries.

10. Its intention is to above is to observe the cease-fire which has been established, so long as all combatants in the region do likewise."

## SDP absence

The main debate, however, on the Lebanon took place in the

House of Commons on June 22 and involved spokesmen for the Conservative, Labour and Liberal parties. The Social Democratic Party was not represented by any of its leaders, but that may be attributed to the absence, as yet, of any formulation of policy by

Lord Belstead was to declare in the House of Lords on June 30 that: "The first assurance sought relates to whether the Israeli government will apply the relevant Geneva Conventions, especially for prisoners. I repeat that I regret that no satisfactory reply has been received to that or the other assurances."

In a debate on the Lebanon in the House of Lords on June 21, Lord Belstead emphasised that

there was one point of overriding importance. The Israelis — I repeat it, but I make no apology for repeating it — really must withdraw to the internationally recognised frontiers. There should be no more enclaves under protection in the south beyond the power of the Lebanese Government.

The objectives of the Israeli action seem to have grown as the invasion has progressed. From the creation of a demilitarised zone north of their border, their goal appears to have become the elimination of the PLO as an element in the Middle East equation. I venture to say that I think this is unrealistic. The Palestinian people, who, at around four million in total, outnumber Israelis, are not simply going to go away; and they have a right to self-determination enshrined in the United Nations Charter. The effect of the military defeat of the PLO may well be to discredit those in the leadership who stood for the path of diplomacy. This surely cannot be what the Israelis intended. The Lebanese crisis has proved once more that there will be no lasting peace in the Middle East without a solution which takes account of the aspirations of the Palestinians, otherwise they will remain a dispossessed people, forced from country to country in the Middle East and inevitably a source of tension and instability."

"Turning to the justification relating to the government on the Lebanon, we certainly want to see Lebanon united under a strengthened central government and at peace. If this were to be one result of the present conflict it would be a lasting benefit, albeit one that will have to be set against the extremely high costs in human lives and human suffering which have been incurred by the people of Lebanon. But a political settlement in the Lebanon, however desirable it may be, cannot justify an invasion by a neighbouring country. Nor is military action by a neighbouring country. Nor is military action likely to produce a reliable answer to problems which require essentially a solution by political means.

"It would be quite wrong for Israel to impose her own preferred political solution on Lebanon by armed force. And what is more, it would not work. Any settlement which was achieved under the shadow of the Israeli army could not last, because it would be seen by the Muslims in Lebanon, and by the Arab world generally, as imposed under duress."

"It was made clear that these concerns of the ten governments were expressed in the context of their wish to work for the estab-

lishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in the framework of which a Lebanon free from the cycle of violence would be able to take its place as an independent, sovereign and united state.

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"If Israel is really interested in permitting the emergence of a more stable Lebanese political structure, she should withdraw her forces in accordance with Security Council resolution 509 and help to create the conditions that will make the free expression of the wishes of the Lebanese people possible.

"There is also the justification that is related to the PLO. We recognise Israel's longing for security and understand her unwillingness to deal with the PLO while that organisation refuses to accept her existence and to renounce terrorism as a weapon in its armoury. But the scale of the Israeli invasion has been quite disproportionate to the objective of achieving security from terrorist attack. What is more, the destruction of the PLO's organisation in Beirut will not, in my view, enhance Israel's security.

"Clearly Israel cannot destroy the entire Palestinian people. The PLO, whether we like it or not, enjoys widespread support among Palestinians throughout the Middle East. The destruction of the PLO's political structure will lead to frustration and despair — the very conditions in which extremists have always flourished.

"Mr. Pym, declaring that "the Israeli invasion represents a major set-back to prospects for a lasting peace in the region", reiterated that Mr. Habib's ceasefire had held since the summer of 1981: "Then the quiet was broken by Israeli air raids. Only after these air raids was there artillery bombardment from the Lebanese side of the border. And it was this bombardment which was taken to serve as a pretext for invasion.

"I cannot accept that this background justifies a full-scale armed invasion. Nor does it justify the claim to cleanse an area of 25 miles or so of Lebanese territory. And even if it did, the professes objective would seem to bear little relation to the course that the Israeli armed forces have followed since, which has led them to the outskirts of Beirut.

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would not wish to undermine the efforts of the Camp David signatories to find a solution to the wider Palestinian problem. But we recognise that the autonomy process suffers from a further serious defeat. It offers nothing to Palestinians outside the West Bank and Gaza. It cannot therefore be a long-term solution to the Palestinian question, unless it leads on to negotiations involving authentic Palestinian representatives.

"The government's view, which is shared by the other members of the Community remains that the Palestinian problem can be settled only by an overall peace settlement which takes account of the security of Israel and the Middle East. The problems of the Lebanon, and those which underlie the wider conflict between the Arabs and Israel, are made more rather than less complicated by the resort to arms. That makes it all the more necessary that we should add our weight to the search for an acceptable alternative. I assume the House that we shall do so. We do not delude ourselves that there are shortcuts through the difficult terrain which I should now like to describe.

"I shall deal first with the Palestinians. The crucial problem remains that of the Palestinians. Lebanon can bear witness to the fact that the Palestinian people will remain a factor for instability in the Middle East until their political aspirations can be met. The autonomy talks represent one approach to the problem of the political future of the Palestinians, but they have been dogged from the outset by disagreement both on what should be the ultimate objective of the autonomy process and on practical aspects of the powers to be granted to the Palestinians in the occupied territories. We and our partners in Europe have always made it clear that we

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ought not to confine themselves to expressions of indignation at Mr. Begin's action or to humanitarian concern at its consequences: "We must look beyond the immediate issues behind the Lebanese war—the need for a ceasefire; the withdrawal of Israeli forces; the re-establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping force—to some of the underlying problems." Rightly or wrongly, America is blamed throughout the Arab world for what is now happening in the Middle East. The present Administration have claimed the right to intervene at will in the Middle East wherever they feel their interests threatened and are building a rapid deployment force to acquire the capacity so to intervene. Above all, as the state of Israel wholly depends on economic and military aid from the United States, Washington is inevitably regarded as responsible for whatever the Israeli government do, even when that government act in flat defiance of American advice, as they did when the Israelis crossed the Lebanese frontier a fortnight ago.

In comparison with the United States, Britain, even in concern with the whole of the European Community, can play only a minor role directly, but Britain and Europe—particularly Britain and Europe acting together—can still exert a major influence on American policy in the Middle East, especially when Washington is uncertain or divided on what to do, as it certainly is at present.

"Some Americans and Israelis obviously dream of creating a Christian Maronite Lebanon as a stable and permanent factor in the Middle East. However, I believe that history teaches us that is a hollow reed on which to base a policy. When such a Lebanon existed briefly after the end of the French mandate, it was destroyed by internal tensions that were far weaker than they are now.

"The balance in the Lebanon collapsed long before the Palestinians were expelled from Jordan into the state of Lebanon. It is perfectly true that since the Jordanian government expelled the Palestinians into Lebanon, tensions have increased for various reasons. The Israeli government deliberately exploited them to set up a Phalangist-Christian security zone on their northern frontier. The instability of the Lebanese policy as people wish to be now was exposed long before those events, in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

"To attempt to create a Christian banana republic, kept alive by wealthy European tourists as an Israeli satellite, is doomed to failure.

"The United States is no longer in a position to protect or sustain the balance of power in the Arabian peninsula. Its failure to restrain Israel just after its decision to send another 75 F16s to Israel has pushed the traditional monarchies surrounding the Gulf already towards the Soviet Union.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The second part of this article issued by the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU), will appear in Sunday's *Jordan Times*.

**Labour Party views**

Mr. Denis Healey, the Labour Party spokesman for foreign affairs, then declared that people

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

**Lions Amman Club.** Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

**Lions Philadelphia Club.** Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

**Philadelphia Rotary Club.** Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

**Rotary Club.** Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

**Royal Automobile Club.** Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. K15261.

### MUSEUMS

**Follore Museum.** Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

**Jordan Archaeological Museum.** Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qasr (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

### CHURCHES

**Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic).** Jabal Al Qasr (Citadel Hill). De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Hussein, 65428.

**Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox).** Abdali, 23541.

**Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer).** Jabal Amman, 34353.

**Armenian Catholic Church.** Ashrafieh, 71331.

**Armenian Orthodox Church.** Ashrafieh, 75261.

**St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox).** Ashrafieh, 71751.

**Amman International Church (Inter-denominational).** meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

**Military Museum.** Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

**Popular Life of Jordan Museum.** 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92305-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

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# Jordan Times

An International Arabic News Paper published in English in the Jordanian language

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## Israeli attacks and evacuation plans

THE CONFIRMATION on Friday by a senior Palestinian official, Mahmoud Abbas, that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had agreed to withdraw from West Beirut under an Arab peace plan for Lebanon could only draw more Israeli air and naval bombardment and heavy shelling of the Lebanese capital.

At this particular juncture, the continuation of destruction and death and the strengthening of the blockade of West Beirut, including the cutting-off of water and electricity, could not be aimed at saving Beirut and Lebanon, noted Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan in the course of a discussion he had with U.S. envoy Philip Habib on Friday.

If ever there was a question of whether the PLO was willing to leave Beirut, there is not one anymore. So, what then does Israel want? It has long been the policy of Israeli Prime Minister Begin that the PLO should somehow disappear. He ordered his army to try a military solution in Lebanon, but his effort has

thus far failed. Even if the PLO will completely withdraw from Lebanon, it is possible that Begin, paranoid as he is, will still feel that the job he started is not yet finished.

The PLO leadership meanwhile realises that Israel has enough American weapons—and its leaders are mad enough—to flatten all of West Beirut along with its inhabitants. Yet, it was not the Israeli threat to destroy or to storm the city as much as the acceptance of the Arab peace plan that brought the PLO to agree to the evacuation from Beirut.

As far as the world could see during the past two months, the Arabs have largely been absent from the war in Lebanon. Lately however, they showed up to present the withdrawal plan. The question now is whether the Arabs will still be around when Israel decides it does not want their plan and insists on the complete destruction of the PLO before their very eyes. Would they, from now on, answer more Israeli attacks with more evacuation plans?

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Silence is not the answer to massacres

Following the climax of the massacre committed by the Zionists against West Beirut, U.S. envoy Philip Habib intensified the psychological war he is waging against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) by asking for a Palestinian pledge in which the PLO agrees to evacuate its fighters from Lebanon. The bloody and the psychological terrorism have united to liquidate the Palestinian issue, exterminate it along with the will of the Arabs in the Lebanese arena. The criminal scheme is escalating, counting each breath the Palestinian and the Lebanese fighters are taking and pressing them to accept surrender within few hours.

These fighters who remained steadfast in the face of bloody Israeli terrorism will not be influenced by psychological terrorism. It remains for the Arabs who have been satisfied with "political efforts" to participate knowingly or unknowingly in the psychological war being faced by the struggle.

The Beirut massacre might be renewed, particularly so because Menachem Begin is doing his

### Al Dustour: U.S. handling of the Mideast is dangerous

The United States has threatened to veto the French-Egyptian draft resolution which is to be submitted to the United Nations Security Council to settle the Lebanon crisis because this resolution contains an article calling for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This U.S. stand stresses His Majesty King Hussein's statement to Paris Match (magazine) in which he pointed out that the U.S. image in the Arab World has worsened and deteriorated because the United States denies the Palestinians their rights and because it blindly supports Israel's policies.

The deterioration being witnessed in the region and escalating Israeli mania for expansion and violence have been the result of the United States' monopoly of the peace process. The United States has exploited its position and its free hand to support Israel and not to establish real peace and

best to liquidate both, the PLO and the Palestinian issue before he visits Zaire within a few days in order to convince the Africans that Israel is controlling the region. But Arab silence will not stop the massacre. Arab silence will not stop the psychological war Philip Habib is waging against the PLO and the Palestinian issue. The Arabs must rise to fight and to deter the aggressors because it is only by struggle that the Arabs could make others listen to reason and respond to His Majesty King Hussein's call for convening an international conference which should include the Soviet Union, The European community and the PLO in order to secure the just and comprehensive solution to the problem.

King Hussein has said that the Arabs find themselves besieged in an Arab capital, stressing that Israel has buried the Camp David agreements by launching its brutal aggression on Lebanon. This explanation should be more than enough to drive the Arabs to shoulder their responsibilities, not only to defend the PLO and the Palestinian question but to defend their own existence and the future of their coming generations.

South Africa agreed four years ago to independence for the mineral-rich territory of one million people, but a solution was thwarted by constant arguments over practicalities.

Under a United Nations plan, seven months would be needed before a black-led government could take over. The plan calls for a ceasefire in a 16-year bush war fought by the South West Africa People's Organisation, withdrawal of 18,000 to 20,000 South African troops, deployment of a U.N. peace force, and elections for a constituent assembly.

While all five Western governments are active in the mediation effort, the Reagan administration is working largely alone with the Marxist government in Luanda to secure the withdrawal of an estimated 15,000-20,000 Cubans from Angola. Both the

If all goes well, officials say, a self-rule package could be ready by the end of July, and the complex process connected with a South African handover could start by September.

The delays prompted fears in the West that other African states might be drawn into the Namibian war, with grave risks for stability in southern Africa.

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The delays prompted fears in the West that other African states might be drawn into the Namibian war, with grave risks for stability in southern Africa.

South African forces have frequently crossed into Angola and last summer claimed to have killed 1,000 SWAPO guerrillas and Angolan troops in a 13-day offensive.

Western diplomats say all sides involved have cooperated recently in moving towards a solution, although SWAPO leaders have said they do not want to be hustled into an agreement. Last week, the contact group told the U.N. that the first phase of an independence settlement—agreement on basic constitutional principles—had been successfully negotiated.

In second phase talks in New York, the Western mediators are working out final details for the deployment of U.N. Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) forces to supervise a ceasefire and a peaceful transfer after 67 years of South African control. South Africa seized Namibia from Germany in the World War I and since

Reagan administration persuaded South Africa to abandon the hard line taken by Pretoria 18 months ago, when it refused to set a handover date. By promising to relax the diplomatic isolation of South Africa enforced by previous U.S. administrations, President Reagan was able to employ unusual leverage, diplomats say.

They believe South Africa may have concluded it was unlikely to get a better deal, and that the heavy financial and other pressures involved in staying in Namibia helped convince the Pre-

## United States increases concern over the spread of communism in Central America

## Though in control, Nicaragua leaders are in trouble

By Bernd Debusmann

Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Three years after ending the tyrannical rule of the Somoza family, Nicaragua's left-wing leaders appear firmly in control, despite high-level defections from their ranks, a sick economy, and open hostility from the United States.

But even diplomats sympathetic to the nine-man ruling directorate in Managua say that the joyful revolutionary spirit of 1979, when tens of thousands cheered the youthful victors of the Nicaraguan civil war, has been steadily evaporating.

The leadership is trying to keep alive what remains of the old fervour by telling the country's 2.5 million people again and again that the United States is trying to strangle Nicaragua economically and sap its strength militarily by arming and financing followers of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza.

The government has accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of complicity in a "silent invasion" by well-armed rightists operating from Honduras, the closest ally of the U.S. in Central America.

### Honduras implicated

Much-publicised training camps for Nicaraguan exiles in Florida and regular cross-border raids by rightist gunmen based along the Honduran frontier have been used as evidence by the directorate that Nicaragua's problems are caused by outside interference.

Incursions were seized on by the leadership as justification for tightening its grasp on the country. A day after saboteurs slipped across the border from Honduras and blew up two important bridges, the directorate imposed a 30-day state of emergency. Announced on March 15, the state of emergency has been extended ever since. It gave the army and police sweeping powers of arrest and detention, suspended civil rights, and provided for news censorship.

The United States has not denied Nicaraguan charges that the sabotage squad included two American citizens associated with the CIA. And according to a senior European diplomat in Central America, the U.S. State Department was irritated when it learned that the bridges were being rebuilt with aid from West Germany.

Critics of the Sandinist leaders

— named after Augusto Cesar Sandino who led a successful six-year fight against U.S. intervention troops 50 years ago — charge mismanagement and extravagant spending on the military for the economic malaise.

### Not their fault

But Sandinist leaders insist that much of it is their fault, having inherited a staggering \$1.6 billion foreign debt from Somoza and falling victim to a slump in the price of commodities which account for most of Nicaragua's exports.

The most prominent defector from Sandinist ranks, Eden Pastora — better known as "comandante zero" — disagrees. "Despite generous development loans and outright grants totalling over \$1.5 billion, the economy is in shambles," he wrote in the New York Times a few days before the revolution's third anniversary, due to be celebrated on July 19.

"...Instead of working to create a mixed economy... the Sandinist leadership has created a bloated and inefficient public sector that is siphoning off and squandering a disproportionate share of the country's scarce resources."

Commandante zero resigned from his post as deputy defence minister a year ago and declared his opposition to the directorate last April 15. Denounced as a traitor and a servant of American imperialism by the directorate, commandante zero has won the backing of two other defectors

from the junta, Alfonso Robles Callejas and Arturo Cruz.

The Sandinists were clearly worried that the support they have been enjoying in Western Europe might be eroded by an energetic lobbying campaign launched by their former colleague. Less than two weeks after Pastora ended a tour of Europe during which he met leaders of the Socialist International — the umbrella group for the West's social democratic parties — the chief of the directorate also went on a European trip.

France taxes Soviets

He had talks with Spanish leaders and President François Mitterrand of France, a country which angered the U.S. last December by signing an \$18 million contract with Nicaragua for the supply of helicopters, rocket launchers, anti-ground missiles, trucks, and two missile-patrol boats.

After the talks, French officials said the deal was going through and France was prepared to grant Nicaragua an additional \$14 million in financial aid — giving substance to the French argument that, unless the West helped, Nicaragua it was bound to be sucked into the Soviet orbit.

## Settlement in Namibia might diminish need for Cubans in Angola

## Namibia finally heading towards independence

By Sidney Weiland

Reuter

LONDON — Western governments are hopeful that Namibia (South West Africa) is finally heading towards independence in a settlement seen as vital to African stability.

Unless last-minute snags develop in back-stage negotiations, officials say the former German colony is on course to become Africa's newest black-ruled state by the spring of 1983. They report more progress in recent weeks on overcoming remaining obstacles than at any time in the five years in which Western nations have worked for a Namibian solution.

The officials say there is also growing confidence that a parallel deal will be struck which will lead to the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

If all goes well, officials say, a self-rule package could be ready by the end of July, and the complex process connected with a South African handover could start by September.

The delays prompted fears in the West that other African states might be drawn into the Namibian war, with grave risks for stability in southern Africa.

South Africa agreed four years ago to independence for the mineral-rich territory of one million people, but a solution was thwarted by constant arguments over practicalities.

### Contact group

Essential pieces in the jigsaw have been put together in the last three weeks by U.S., British, Canadian, French and West German officials in talks at the U.N. and in Washington.

The five nations form a "contact group" which has sent emissaries shuttling around Africa to promote a compromise. "If things go the way they are and some understanding can be reached on the Cubans, it could all happen very quickly," a senior contact group official said.

### No need for Cubans

While Angola has officially rejected any "linkage" between their presence and a Namibian settlement, it has said the need for Cuban troops will diminish when there is no longer a risk of South African cross-border raids in pursuit of SWAPO.

South African forces have frequently crossed into Angola and last summer claimed to have killed 1,000 SWAPO guerrillas and Angolan troops in a 13-day offensive.

Western diplomats say all sides involved have cooperated recently in moving towards a solution, although SWAPO leaders have said they do not want to be hustled into an agreement. Last week, the contact group told the U.N. that the first phase of an independence settlement—agreement on basic constitutional principles—had been successfully negotiated.

In second phase talks in New York, the Western mediators are working out final details for the deployment of U.N. Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) forces to supervise a ceasefire and a peaceful transfer after 67 years of South African control. South Africa seized Namibia from Germany in the World War I and since

1966 has stayed there in defiance of U.N. rulings.

### Afro-Asian impartiality

A key problem still to be settled provides for assurances to South Africa that the U.N.'s Afro-Asian majority, bitterly opposed to Pretoria's racial policies, will operate impartially.

Contact group officials say they believe this can be arranged, and that the U.N. will pull back on the vocal public support and financial aid it has given to SWAPO.

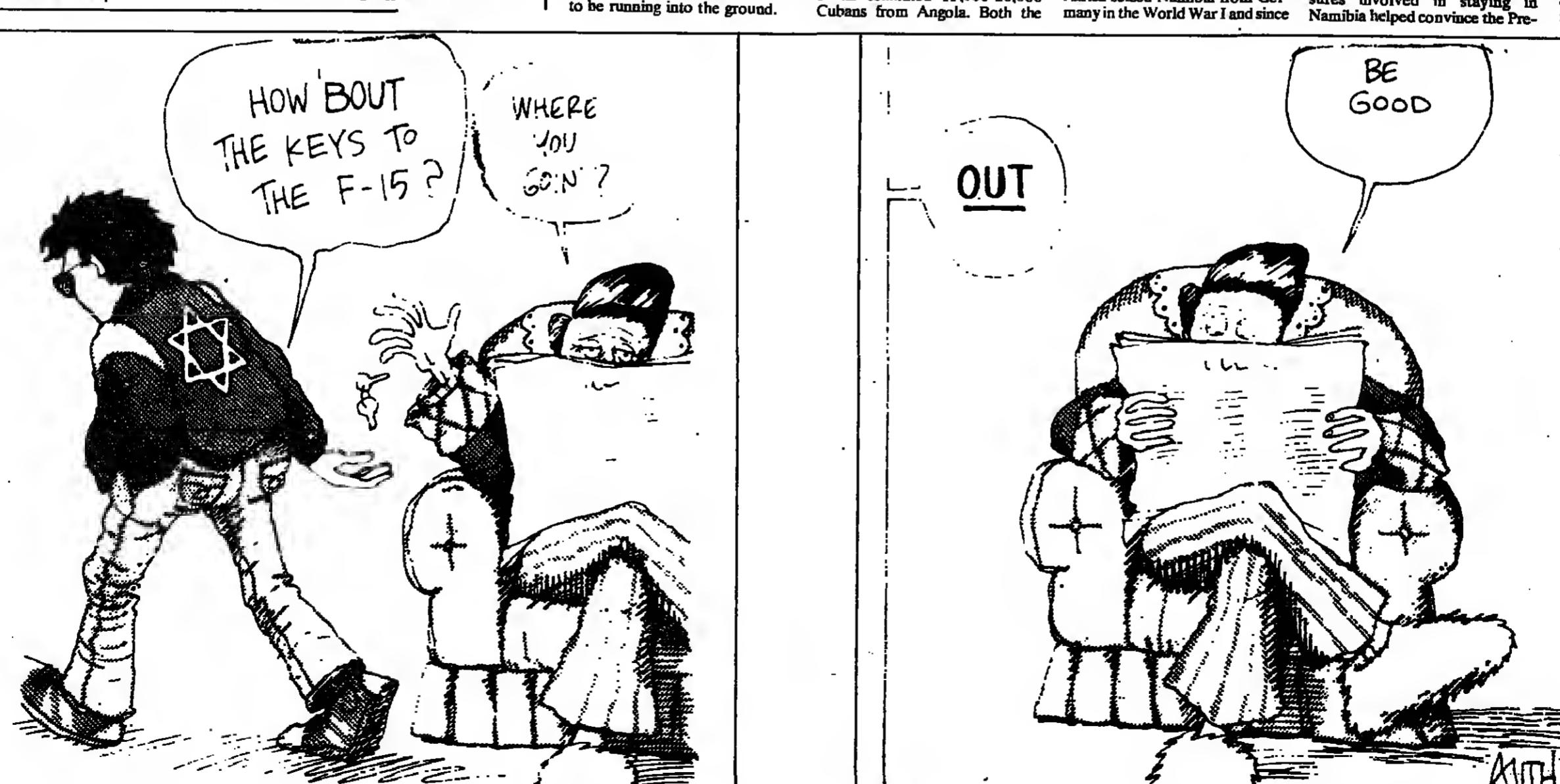
Western diplomats say the

Contact group officials expect a Namibian settlement will be followed by the diplomatic recognition of Angola which the U.S. has so far withheld, and by badly needed American economic aid.

Contact group officials say Angolan cooperation has made it possible to drop plans for a demilitarised zone on the Namibian-Angolan border and for the scaling down of the U.N. peace force to about 6,500 instead of 7,500 men. There could still be trouble in finding countries willing to contribute to the force, and arguments over who takes part.

No agreement has been reached so far on voting procedures for the constituent assembly that will draw up a constitution. The talks almost founders earlier this year when SWAPO rejected Western proposals for a mixed system of proportional representation and direct elections.

Officials now expect a compromise that will favour the proportional method and that SWAPO will win a majority in the assembly.



## FEATURES

## The battle beyond the smokescreen

Cigarettes sold in the Third World are believed to have a higher nicotine and tar content than the same brands sold in the West. A WHO-backed survey is now testing cigarettes bought in Third World markets and streets. The growing consumer movement against importing cigarettes with a high toxic content into the Third World faces tough opposition from the industry. The battle is likely to be fiercer than even the baby milk powder controversy.

By Ujjayant N. Chakravorty

NEW DELHI, India — Different kinds of cigarettes are being secretly bought from Third World markets and streets vendors as part of a survey backed by the World Health Organisation (WHO). These cigarettes will be tested to see whether they contain higher levels of tar, nicotine and other toxic substances than those sold in developed countries.

"We are testing cigarettes in every continent," says WHO director Roberto Masironi. Fifty imported and local brands will be tested in the first phase of the survey, which is being conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation of Toronto, Canada. The results are expected later this year.

Why should the tobacco industry sell the more toxic cigarettes in developing countries? Masironi suggests three possible reasons —

it could be a deliberate plan to keep smokers hooked by giving them more nicotine, it may be cheaper to produce these cigarettes, or the stocks may have to be cleared since stricter regulations mean they can no longer be sold in the West.

A major battle is developing in the Third World between the multinational tobacco companies and the small but growing consumer movement. Charles Morrow, until recently WHO's director of information in Geneva, predicts that this will far surpass the infant food controversy in the number of lives affected and the dollars at stake. Third World governments and international organisations like WHO itself may be caught in the middle.

WHO is not planning to develop a standard for cigarettes but simply wants to see whether there is any truth in the allegations.

These companies have begun to feel seriously threatened by the fall in cigarette smoking in the

West, says Morrow. Adults in the U.S. and Britain, for example, now smoke fewer cigarettes every year than they used to five years ago. In the developing countries, however, per capita cigarette consumption has risen steeply in the last 20 years.

Morrow quotes reliable inside information which shows that the multinationals have adopted a two-pronged strategy, proclaiming their willingness to restrain advertising in the West while resisting legislative control and expanding their trade in the Third World.

From Lagos to Manila advertising equates cigarette smoking with financial and social success. Glossy billboards show young men and women enjoying a casual puff while leaning on a smart new car — "a cruel joke" in a low income country, says Morrow.

WHO is worried that increased

smoking may completely sabotage the efforts of Third World governments to reduce premature deaths caused by tropical diseases and malnutrition. "The thought of 4.6 billion people suffering the same rates of cancer, heart disease and other smoking-induced illnesses by the year 2000 is appalling to health workers", says Morrow.

"Especially as developing countries lack the expensive medical facilities and manpower to deal with these diseases."

Smoking has been responsible for 20 per cent of all deaths in ten Latin American cities. In East African cities lung cancer, once a rarity, is now increasing. In India, three times more smokers than non-smokers suffer from bronchitis, and lung cancer is on the rise. Studies in the West have shown that non-smokers who live

close to smokers can get cancer.

Fighting the tobacco industries is not going to be easy. Joseph Califano, former U.S. President Carter's secretary of health, education and welfare, was widely believed to have been fired because of his single-minded attack on the tobacco companies.

Sir George Young, a junior health minister in British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, was quietly removed during a bitter battle on tougher voluntary codes on cigarette marketing.

In some developing countries, the farmers have switched from growing other crops to tobacco, and the governments have become dependent on tobacco revenues. When health warnings on cigarette packets were proposed in the Philippines, tobacco barons were quick to point out

that 47 per cent of the country's revenue came from tobacco and cigarette taxes. The world spends \$2.40 million every single day on cigarettes. The United Nations calculates that one third of this amount spent each day for 10 years could provide everyone in the world with adequate drinking water and sanitation.

The multinational tobacco industry has high stakes in the increasing consumption of cigarettes in the Third World, where health restrictions on smoking are far less stringent than in the developed countries. Third World governments which attempt to control the nicotine and tar content of cigarettes will have to contend with tough opposition from the industry.

— Earthscan

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# SPORTS

## Formula One racing to return to notorious Nuerburgring circuit

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — West Germany's Formula One Grand Prix motor race will return to the notorious Nuerburgring circuit in 1984 for the first time in eight years, the organisers said Friday.

The Grand Prix was moved to Hockenheim in 1977 after Formula One drivers decided for safety reasons to boycott the tortuous 22.8-km circuit, on which at least 144 deaths have occurred.

The West German Automobile Club (AVD) said the Nuerburgring would stage the 1984 Grand Prix providing work to reduce the circuit to 4.1 km was completed by the end of 1983 as planned.

AVD sports director Andreas Meyer said it had not yet been decided whether future West German Grand Prix would alternate at the Nuerburgring and at Hockenheim, which has spent

several million marks (dollar) improving its track facilities.

Formula One drivers boycotted the Nuerburgring after the 1976 Grand Prix in which Austria's former world motor racing champion Niki Lauda crashed and received critical burns.

The drivers said the circuit, which snakes through a pine-covered area of the Eifel Hills, was too long and twisting.

Work on reducing the length of

the track at a cost of some 79 million marks (32 million dollars) began last year.

Lauda returned to Grand Prix racing from retirement this year and if he continues may find himself competing again on the circuit from which his badly scarred face still carries the reminder of his 1976 mishap.

This year's West German Grand Prix takes place at Hockenheim on August 8.

Japan's Watanabe retains WBA title

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Japan's Jiro Watanabe retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) super-flyweight title when he battered Argentine Gustavo Ballas into submission after nine rounds here Thursday night.

Watanabe, making his first defence, was well ahead on points when American referee Rudy Jarni stepped in.

## Security men outnumber competitors at World Swimming Championships

years because of the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics and they are particularly keen to succeed this year.

"We expect to do well," U.S. delegation leader Judy McGowan said.

"A medal in every event would be nice. The women expect their biggest competition from the East Germans and the men expect the biggest competition from the Russians."

Stunning performance by Ruiz of U.S.

Tracie Ruiz of the United States produced a stunning performance in the opening event of the synchronised swimming at the Guayaquil World Championships Thursday to take a clear lead in the solo section.

But a display of all-round strength by the powerful Canadian contingent pushed the Americans into second place in both the duet and team sections.

Thursday's event was the compulsory figures, which together with the free routines later in the

tournament, go to make up the final rankings. All competitors from the three sections perform the same six figures and are marked together.

Scores of the duet partners and the eight team members are averaged out.

The figures were dominated by the American and Canadian teams, whose members produced the 15 best performances, though only two of them are entered for the sole section.

Ruiz notched up 94.5000 points out of a possible 100 in Thursday's event, more than 2.7 points ahead of the next-best solo entrant, Canadian Kelly Kryzak. Miwako Motoyoshi of Japan stands third in the section with 87.2001 points.

In the duet section, the Canadian pair of Kryzak and Sharon Hambray have an equally commanding lead of more than 2.5 points over Ruiz and Candace Costie for the United States.

As expected, Japan stands third followed by the Netherlands and Britain in both duet and team sections.

## Wimbledon finalists clear round 2 at Australian indoor tennis meet

SYDNEY (R) — This year's Wimbledon finalists, Americans Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert-Lloyd, won their second-round matches in contrasting fashion on the second day of the Australian women's indoor tennis championship Friday.

Wimbledon champion Navratilova overcame a pulled hip muscle to defeat West Germany's Bettina Bunge 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 in a hard-fought match while Lloyd produced a polished performance to beat Australia's Evonne Goolagong 6-3, 6-1.

Navratilova made a number of service errors in taking the first set against Bunge and was convincingly outplayed in losing the second.

She rallied well though in the third set, taking a commanding 3-0 lead and was untroubled to hold her service and win the match.

Lloyd and Goolagong played some scintillating tennis but the result was never really in doubt and not surprisingly Lloyd said later she was very happy with her form.

In the remaining match American teenager Andrea Jaeger had her first win with a crushing 6-0, 6-0 victory over England's Sue Barker.

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1978 Pontiac Firebird, eight-cylinder, automatic transmission, air conditioning, duty not paid.

JD 870

Call Tel. 815930 (after 7.00 p.m.)

## FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Second floor house, consists of three bedrooms, two salons, dining room, kitchen, three bathrooms and three verandas with new furniture and independent central heating.

Location: Prince Rashed Ibn Hassan Housing Estate, opposite King Hussein Medical Centre.

Please call Tel. 815107

## FOR RENT

### Furnished and unfurnished apartments

A- Two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen and bath.  
B- One bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath. With central heating and sharing telephone.

Location: Jabal Amman, between 3rd and 4th Circles.  
Please contact Tel. 41443

## VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of five bedrooms, four bathrooms, big kitchen, salon, sitting room, dining room, large patio; with central heating and garage.

Location: Alia heights.  
Tel. 66824 from 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.  
and 23803 after 4 p.m.

## JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. LTD.

### Tender 11F/82 NOTICE OF INVITATION TO TENDER 11F/80 FOR AL-HASSA MINE MAINTENANCE WORKSHOPS

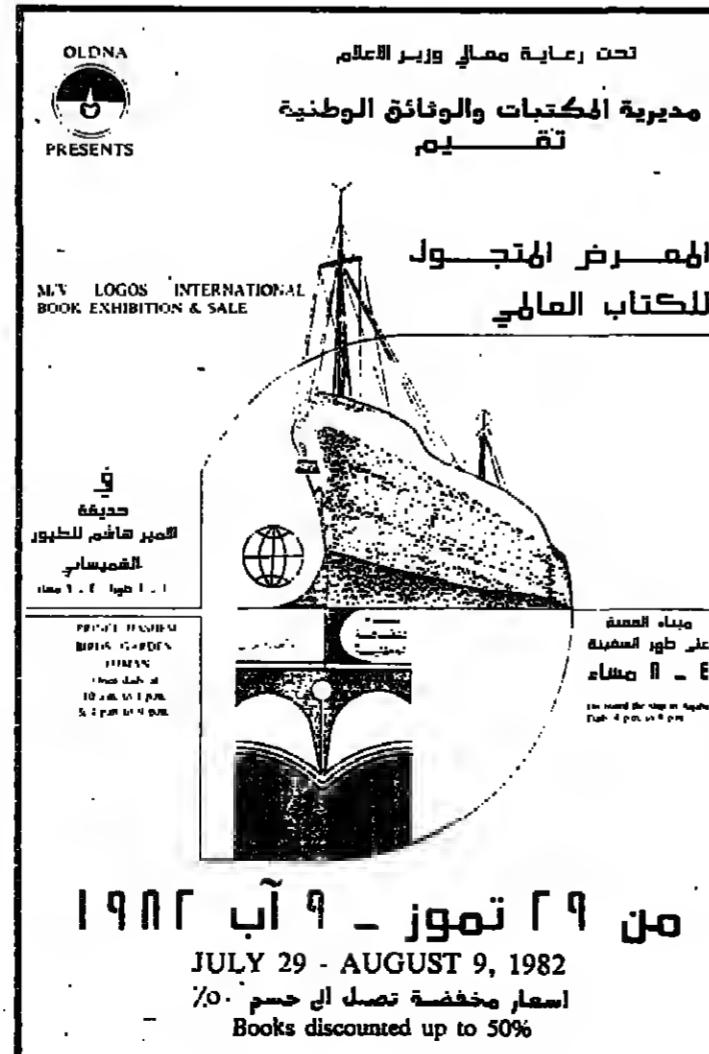
The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Ltd. (J.P.M.C.) invites qualified and experienced firms to tender for the construction, supply and erection of the above mentioned work. Tender documents can be collected from the (J.P.M.C.) main office building, Amman (Supply Department) against J.D. 100. The scope of work consists but is not necessarily limited to the following:

1) The civil works including roads, yard, slabs, foundation, sewage, water and all other civil works.  
2) Remaining works:-

a) Structural works.  
b) Cranes.  
c) Electrical works.  
d) Mechanical services (main plant workshops air and water systems, tyre and lube bay)

NOTICE: 1) Tenderers could offer for items 1, 2 above or for any of them.  
2) The tenders are to be submitted by 12:00 hours local time on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1982.  
3) The offers should be accompanied by a bid bond equal to 5% of the offer value.

Managing Director  
Ali Ensour



## RED SEA HOLIDAYS

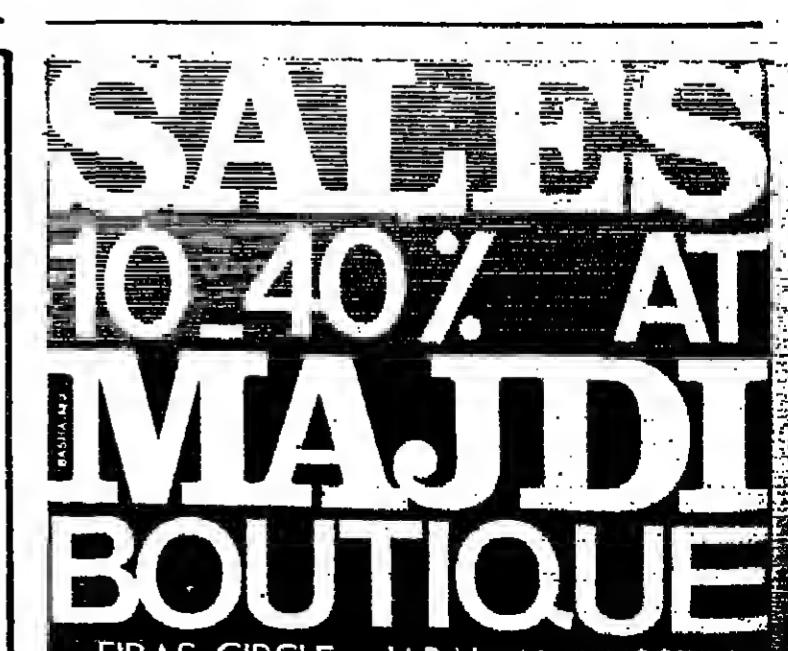
Five days' scuba diving at the AQUAMARINA HOTEL CLUB Aqaba, half board, with five diving lessons including instructor, equipment, transport to diving site, even a picture of you underwater.

FOR ONLY JD 61.000

Orenjoy snorkeling the corals of the Red Sea for five days on half board all inclusive.

FOR JD 51.000

For more information and reservations, please call Tel.: 4333/4/5/6 in Aqaba.



## S. to seek newal of ain accord ith USSR

SHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Friday he will seek a year extension of an agreement with Moscow on sales of grain and he held out the possibility that he would increase ties to the Soviet Union. He said in statement the United States will continue to be to discuss any long-term sales agreement because of he called the Soviet Union's in the declaration of martial law in Poland last December.

## Mitsui Company reports sharp slump in profits

KYO (R) — The giant Japanese Mitsui Company, recently fined for circumventing U.S. anti-dumping law, Thursday suffered a sharp slump in last year's profits.

It said in the financial year ended March 31, 1982, it had a solidified net income of only 1.20 billion yen (\$4.69 million), a 40% drop from profits of 18.26 billion yen (\$71.33 million) the previous year.

It was despite the fact the company's sales increased to 15,513 billion yen (\$60.60 billion) after last year's 14,930 billion yen (\$51.2 billion).

The consolidated results are derived from adding the profitable operations of the company's diverse subsidiary companies and stakes to the parent company's 15.13 billion yen (\$39.10 million) loss announced last month, the first such loss in the parent company's 35-year history.

Earlier this month in San Francisco the company's U.S. subsidiary, Mitsui USA Inc., was fined \$210,000 and ordered to pay \$11 million in penalties for conspiring to import steel into the United States at fair low prices.

Mitsui is the second largest trading house after Mitsubishi Corporation, which employs more than 10,000 people around the world and owns some 1.2 per cent of its shares.

The major problem the company had to face in the last year, and which damaged its profits performance, was its involvement in the Shah Khorrami petrochemical complex project in southern Iran, analysts said.

Mitsui joined four other companies to start building the refinery in 1976, but construction ended when the site was heavily bombed in the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, at a time when the whole project was 85 per cent complete.

## U.S. court stops merger

SHINGTON (R) — The third largest company merger in U.S. history, a \$5 billion deal between two big oil firms, has been temporarily blocked by a judge at the government's request.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey Thursday ruled in support of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) which said that Gulf's planned takeover of Cities Service Company would dampen competition in the oil industry and not be in the best interest of consumers.

The judge said he would sign an order that would stop Gulf from buying shares in Cities Service for 10 days. He told the three parties to meet again Saturday for discussions on how to proceed with the merger's case.

## Saudi fund assists 190 projects

ADH (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabia's Industrial Development Fund has extended \$875.91 million in loans for 190 domestic projects in which foreign partners hold shares, it was reported Wednesday.

According to the fund's 1980-81 annual report, the projects include refrigeration industries, consumer goods, pipeline construction and electricity networks.

## WE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form our ordinary words.

LIGUT

NULCE

DUNBOA

FUELBY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answer tomorrow)

Today's Jumble: GUILE ANNOY MORBID LAGOON

Answer: This material never gets worn out—LINING

## Vatican bank resists pressure

ROME (R) — The Vatican, under increasing pressure to disclose details of its financial operations, has refused to accept formal notices from Milan magistrates of possible legal action involving the Holy See's top bankers, according to judicial sources in Rome.

They said that the Vatican did not open the notices mailed to three bankers but sent them to the Italian foreign ministry.

The legal grounds for issuing the documents were not known, but under Italian law they do not directly imply formal charges.

Italian banking and political sources said the notices indicated that the Italian authorities were putting increased pressure on the Vatican bank, the Instituto Per Le

Opere Di Religione (IOR), to clarify its position following a financial crisis at Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's biggest private bank.

A Vatican spokesman declined to confirm that the Holy See had rejected the letters, but political sources said that Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Justice Minister Clelio Darida decided Thursday night to return the documents to the magistrates.

The other \$700 million were raised by overseas subsidiaries, including a Luxembourg holding company that has asked the authorities there for a three-month moratorium on repayment of \$400 million advanced to Latin America but not returned.

Some 250 creditors of the Luxembourg subsidiary met in London Thursday to discuss Banco Ambrosiano's affairs.

They were told by one of the three commissioners appointed by the Italian government to run Ambrosiano that the bank was not obliged under Italian law to meet the debts of the Luxembourg company.

Such letters are non-explicit backlog for a loan and are gen-

## Mitsubishi to sell gold tester abroad

TOKYO (R) — Mitsubishi Electric Corporation said Friday that from next month it will market outside Japan its ultrasonic gold tester, which allows traders to assess the metal's authenticity almost immediately.

The company said the seven kilogramme portable device could detect the existence of gold plating or foreign matter inside gold bars and ingots within 1.5 minutes.

Since the tester went on sale in Japan last April, it has sold at about 75 per month, the company said. The tester retails in Japan at 1.3 million yen (\$5,000).

He said the company believed there was a strong market for the tester in the big gold dealing centres in the United States and Western Europe, as well as in gold producing countries.

## Franc's outflow doubles from France

PARIS (R) — More than twice as much money was taken out of France last year as the year before, a French parliamentary report said Thursday.

Last year's outflow soared to 17.5 billion francs (\$2.5 billion) from the 1980 total of 7.5 billion francs (\$908 million), the report said.

It said there had been pronounced speculation against the franc following the election of a socialist president and government last summer.

The report also said holders of French francs wanted to evade socialist tax legislation.

It added that international tension last year had increased the attraction of changing francs into U.S. dollars via banking centres such as Switzerland, where it said there were some 50,000 anonymous accounts held by Frenchmen.

## Developing world suffers growing financial crisis

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — Borrowing by Third World countries from Western banks plummeted in the first quarter of this year, according to statistics released Thursday.

Bankers said the figures showed the developing world was suffering a growing financial crisis.

The bank for International Settlements (BIS) said in its quarterly report on international banking that new credits to non-oil producing developing countries slumped from nearly \$17 billion to just over \$3 billion between the final quarter of last year and the first quarter of this.

Although BIS, which acts as a bank for central banks, said the decline may have been seasonally determined in part, bankers in Zurich said the trend was evidence of the mounting financial problems of the Third World.

Faced with persistently high U.S. interest rates, the poor countries were having increasing difficulty in servicing their existing loans, mostly denominated in dollars, the bankers said.

This was leaving the countries less and less scope to raise new finance, however desperate their need for cash.

Among the developing countries, only those in Latin America remained net borrowers of funds, raising a total of \$4.3 billion, the bank said.

Other countries made net repayments of \$1.2 billion.

At the same time, the bank said, East European countries had

moved to reduce their heavy debt to the West.

Meanwhile, developing countries without oil resources to fuel their economies chalked up last year their slowest growth since World War II, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said in a report Thursday in Geneva.

Their overall current account deficit widened to a record \$83 billion from \$64 billion in 1980 while their exports continued to fall and their terms of trade worsened for the fourth consecutive year, it added.

An increasingly heavy debt burden—net interest payments rose to \$25 billion from \$17 billion in 1980—was one of the main factors worsening the current account deficit, the report said.

The study expressed concern that the deficit, which expanded 71% times from its 1973 level of \$11 billion, was all the more worrying since it widened despite a marked slowing or even reversal of imports by many non-oil developing countries.

"The present outlook does not provide grounds for expecting any significant decline in the combined current account deficit of the oil-importing developing countries in the near future," it said.

"Indeed, many of the factors that might be expected to lead to a further rise in the deficit of these countries continue to operate—including economic stagnation in the industrial countries, high interest rates and weak commodity prices."

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was mixed with an easier bias and at 1500 Friday the F.T. index was down three points at 553.4.

Reductions of half a point to 11½ per cent in base lending rates failed to enliven a dull end-of-account session though government bonds firmed slightly on the announcements. Bonds closed steady to ½ point firmer but looked set to edge higher in after-hours trade when no new government funding was announced, dealers said.

The clearing banks were sharply lower after disappointing interim results from Midland which fell 14p to 316. Others lost 2p to 5p.

U.S. and Canadians were narrowly mixed.

Glaxo gave up another 10p to 725 despite the company's reply to critics of its "zantac" ulcer drug. ICI gave up a further 2p to 292 after disappointing half-year figures Thursday.

Trident T.V. shares lost 7p to 61 after the company failed to get a gaming licence for the playboy club, dealers said.

Turner and Newall fell another 2p to 44 while Lucas was off 4p at 136. TI group was untested throughout at 92.

Against the general trend, oils were unchanged to 2p higher and gold shares were steady on morning slightly firmer levels.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7390/7400	U.S. dollars	13 Colleen
One U.S. dollar	1.2576/79	Canadian dollars	18 Basket
	2.4540/50	West German marks	22 Biblical
	2.7120/40	Dutch guilders	country
	2.0915/30	Swiss francs	24 Dress shape
	39.90/50.00	Belgian francs	25 Colonial
	6.8150/8200	French francs	Thomas
	1374.25/1375.25	Italian lire	26 More coarse
	255.95/256.10	Japanese yen	27 Bear
	6.0680/0730	Swedish crowns	28 Massey
	6.4330/50	Norwegian crowns	29 "Ruler of the Queen's
	8.5200/30	Danish crowns	30 Departs
One ounce of gold	343.00/343.50	U.S. dollars	31 Like tame horses

## Peanuts

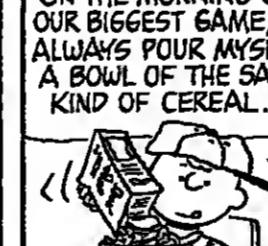
THIS IS OUR BIGGEST GAME OF THE SEASON



I'M VERY SUPERSTITIOUS...



ON THE MORNING OF OUR BIGGEST GAME, I ALWAYS POUR MYSELF A BOWL OF THE SAME KIND OF CEREAL...



AND I'M ALWAYS TOO NERVOUS TO EAT...



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

MOM... MAY I BORROW YOUR BLOW DRYER?



OF COURSE, DEAR!



WHAT DOES A KID WITH NO HAIR NEED WITH A HAIR DRYER?



I SPILLED GRAPE JUICE ON THE CARPET!



## Andy Capp

HEY! WATCH IT, MATE! THAT'S AGAINST THE RULES



YOU'RE ONLY ALLOWED TO HAVE ONE FOOT OFF THE GROUND —



WILL YOU BE QUIET?



SO 'AVE YOU, MATE — NOW SHADDAH!



## FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1982

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to extend your activities beyond present boundaries. A time to contact influential persons who are in a position to help you get ahead. Be more practical.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make sensible plans for the future. Do whatever will make your loved one happier. Take time to improve your surroundings.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study ways to have increased abundance in the future. Consult experts for advice you need in a business transaction.

# WORLD

## Zimbabwe denies 3 tourists slain

HARARE (R) — The Zimbabwe government Friday disputed reports that three foreign hostages taken by dissident gunmen had been killed and said no bodies had been found.

An official statement said a man interrogated by security forces hunting for the six missing tourists had said he had been involved in burying three people, but that he could not show the graves.

No bodies or graves had been found, a spokesman said.

The tourists — two Britons, two Americans and two Australians — were seized last Friday on the road from Victoria Falls to Bulawayo in the troubled province of Matabeleland.

Some 1,500 Zimbabwe troops and police, backed by aircraft, have been scouring south western Zimbabwe for the group of about 10 gunmen and their prisoners.

The authorities have so far reported only failure in their attempts to track down the group.

The gunmen earlier released the Safari Leader, Bruce Watkins of New Zealand, the three women. Mr. Watkins was given a letter detailing the kidnappers' demands.

A note sent to the government by their captors said they would be killed in seven days' time — Friday — unless certain political demands were met.

Official sources said had earlier

Friday that three unidentified hostages had been killed. For some time, top levels in government and the security forces believed the three to be dead, the sources said later.

The report appeared to have come from the search area, in remote hush west of Bulawayo where communications are often difficult.

Diplomatic sources in the capital said they believed a radio signal from an outlying group of searchers may have been misunderstood.

Some security sources did not rule out the possibility of the gunmen trying to put pressure on the government of Prime Minister

Robert Mugabe. The government has so far given no indications of acceding to the demands of the kidnappers — the release of officials from the opposition Zanu party of Joshua Nkomo.

Seven prominent Zanu officials, including military expert Dumiso Dabengwa and ex-national army commander Lt.-Gen. Lookout Masuku, appeared in court in Harare Thursday charged with treason.

The gunmen had specifically demanded the release of Mr. Dabengwa and Gen. Masuku, detained after the discovery of huge arms caches on property connected with Zanu.

## U.S. rejects French allegations

MEXICO CITY (R) — The United States has rejected French complaints that the American media endangered the national cultures of other countries, an apparent reference to the international popularity of U.S. television shows, movies and publications.

Allen Weinstein, a U.S. delegate to a 120-nation conference on cultural affairs being held here, told reporters Wednesday that French Cultural Minister Jack Lang was expressing "only mindless, shopworn clichés" when he had accused America and its media of "intellectual imperialism."

The United States was not imperialist because it had no troops occupying other countries and did not threaten any nation, Mr. Weinstein said. Immigrant cultures flourished in the United States, he added.

The argument surprised delegates from other Western countries. They had expected Leftists to argue developing nations, and not an ally of Washington, to criticize the United States at the conference being held by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Mr. Lang told the conference on Tuesday that "we must take important steps in order to pre-

serve national identities" from transnational companies and later told reporters that he had been referring to U.S. firms.

He also said in his speech that their "dangerous grasp on the worldwide economy will reach the point of controlling consciousness if allowed to go unchecked."

Mr. Weinstein said the United States did not control the globe's economy and reminded Mr. Lang that France exported culture and harboured flourishing multinational firms.

U.S. officials had invited France to an open debate on the matter and the French were considering the offer, he said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Chinese hijacking foiled by the crew

HONG KONG (R) — Hijackers tried to commandeer a Chinese airliner on a flight from Shanghai to Peking Friday, the New Evening Post newspaper reported. It said hijackers tried to take over the turbo-prop Viscount plane while it was over Wuxi, Jiangsu province, but the crew overpowered them after a fight and the plane landed safely at Nanking. The pro-Peking newspaper gave no source for its report and did not say how many people were on the plane. Officials of the civil aviation administration on C (CAAC), the national air, could not confirm the incident.

Portugal plans new changes in vast public sector

LISBON (R) — Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão Friday outlined a plan to restructure the country's vast public sector, including "the closure or sale of loss-making firms. None of the firms affected in the plan has been named except the State News Agency ANOP, which is to close. Mr. Balsemão told a news conference his government's aim was to dismantle the economic and political structures imposed on Portugal at the height of Communist influence after the 1974 revolution. But a last-minute attempt by the ruling Democratic Alliance to push through a constitutional change that would have allowed some of the firms nationalised in 1975 to be sold to the private sector was defeated in parliament Thursday. The nationalisations in 1975 put 70 per cent of Portuguese industry under state control, but the nationalised companies only account for 20 per cent of the work force and 15 per cent of exports, according to bankers.

Scandinavian peace marchers end their Soviet Union tour

MOSCOW (R) — A group of Scandinavian peace marchers ended a 13-day tour through the Soviet Union Thursday with a renewed appeal for moves towards nuclear disarmament. The marchers issued a joint statement with the official Soviet peace committee calling on nuclear powers to halt testing, deployment and production of all atomic weapons. They also called on all nations to pledge never to make the first use of nuclear arms in a conflict, something Moscow has already done, and urged the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones around the globe. The statement, addressed to the United Nations and all governments, was issued in the Belarusian capital of Minsk, the last stop on the peace campaigners' tour. They previously took part in marches and rallies in Leningrad and Moscow and several smaller towns. The peace activists, mostly from Scandinavian women's groups, were the first such western organisation to be permitted to stage demonstrations in the Soviet Union.

Prison guards want the return of death penalty in Canada

OTTAWA (R) — Prison guards are demanding a return of the death penalty in Canada after three guards were tortured and murdered last weekend in the country's bloodiest prison riot. Legal authorities, however, view Sunday's rampage at Archambault prison near Montreal, or Canada's toughest jails, as an isolated incident in a much improved system. Two prisoners, serving life sentences for murder, led a botched mass break-out which soon degenerated into a riot. When their escape failed, the two ringleaders stabbed two guards with hand-made knives and strangled a third with wire. One 60-year-old guard, working his last shift before retiring, was disembowelled before his colleagues firing shotguns over the convicts' heads, moved in with tear gas. They found the ring leaders had killed themselves with cyanide.

## NATO appreciates recent Polish moves

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO said Thursday that recent Polish steps to ease martial law were a move in the right direction but were not enough to make the Western alliance change its policies towards Warsaw.

Measures announced this month by the Polish government for easing martial law fell short of NATO's requirements for changing its policies but were "a move in the right direction," a NATO spokesman said.

The president said the United States would continue its efforts "until such time we know there is an agenda and there is a real purpose in having this, we'll have a summit."

NATO foreign ministers said then normal relations with Poland could only resume when martial law was ended, all detainees were released and a dialogue between the church, the state and a free trade union movement re-established.

Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski announced last week that martial law could be ended by the end of this year but would be replaced by special government

powers to ensure national stability.

NATO welcomed Gen. Jaruzelski's announcement that more than 1,200 detainees — about two-thirds of those held — would be released. But it said a significant number were still being detained and renewed its appeal for their release.

Among about 600 people still held are the leader of the suspended Solidarity free trade union, Lech Walesa, and most of its other senior figures.

'Free Walesa'

WARSAW (R) — Posters appealing for the release of Lech Walesa, interim leader of the suspended independent trade union Solidarity, appeared in Warsaw Friday, the first sign that underground unionists were prepared to end a moratorium on protest action called this month.

About 20 posters, each the size of a large postcard bearing the union leader's picture with the words "free Walesa", were stuck on shop windows opposite the central station early Friday morning.

They were quickly removed by security police.

## Mercenaries' trial ends

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa (R) — Mercenary leader Michael (Mad Mike) Hoare said he had been a 10-year jail term for commanding the seizure of an Air India Boeing 707 to escape a botched coup in the Seychelles.

He does not yet know whether he will be granted leave to appeal.

Hoare, who sprang to prominence as a mercenary in the Congo (now Zaire) in the 1960s, called his sentence "harsh and inappropriate." But 34 of the 41 men jailed with him Thursday accepted with relief six-month prison terms that were about as lenient as could be imposed.

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